REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,892.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

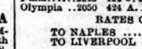
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. HARBARD, on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Calicut, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

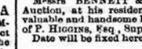
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAROMESAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

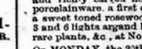
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have a First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,360 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 25th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
21,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. Naples	" 600
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th Aug.
	BANGALORE	2903	500	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(*)	MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(*)	MONGOLIA	3833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	3726	450	C. G. Purvis	14th do.
(*)	INDUS	3470	540	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	3016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(*)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

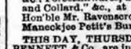
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking 820 Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GHELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th July 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasselwood	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Bombay.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
Macedonia	2272	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th "	25th "	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th "
Castalia	2209	424	T. Futter	22nd "	29th "	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th "	27th "	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. HIGGINS, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated and glass ware, &c., at No. 1, Albion Place, corner of Victoria and Parel Road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class French Slate Billiard with lamps, a sweet toned rosewood Cottage Piano by "Playel" plated 2, 3 and 6 lights argand lamps, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 111, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. ROUX, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished and Richly open Carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, &c., Porcelain wares, a Mahogany Cottage Piano, by "Collard and Collard," &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Bungalow.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the same comprises rich thin stem glasswares, handsome dinner, breakfast, and desert services, Elkington's best plate chest (made to order), cutlery, &c. richly open carved rosewood blackwood and French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 20 persons, side board, dumb waiter, mallet pattern dining room chairs, teapoys, handsome circular oval, and pier tables, easy rocking and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, ornament stands, a Mahogany cottage piano by "Collard and Collard," rich Brussel's carpets with border, single and four lights hanging argand lamps, veranda chairs, hatstand, English iron painted and Madras pattern cots, reclining chair, washing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at No. 2, Bruce Lane, Fort, the surplus property of J. FAIRBURN, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. J. Partridge to offer for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. at No. 2, Bruce Lane, Fort, a quantity of surplus furniture, &c., consisting of a handsome set of carved blackwood drawing room furniture covered with rich cretonne, a handsome pair of carved blackwood pier rich cretonne, a handsome pair of carved blackwood pier rich cretonne, a richly carved blackwood small round table, easy chairs, tea-poys dining room table for 12 persons with and without arm chairs, sideboards, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, a glass aquarium with gold fish, one eight day clock, carved blackwood, wardrobes, hanging and cloth presses, dressing tables, wash-hand stands, English mahogany dressing glasses, drawing room ornament, glass crockery and plated ware complete sets of best plated spoons and forks English table cutlery, dispense articles and cooking utensils, China matting, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

181 Superior 1st class Maulmain Teak Square.

5½ tons Teak Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to be suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Wares, also if not previously disposed of, a Mail Phaeton with Horse and harness, &c., at Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by E. M. FOCO, Esq.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Malabar Hill, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., of Captain W. J. LEBESTOR, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be view 4 days before the day of sale.

NOTICE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their room, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

A double barrelled breach loaded rifle, 12 bore, by a first-class maker and in perfect condition.

A double barrelled Breach loader gun 12 bore by Alex. Henry in leather case complete.

Also a Rook Rifle nearly new, the property of an Officer.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

18 bales Orange Twist, Nos. 40, 50.
3 " Grey Shirtings.
10 " Best Merchant Navy Canvas.
11 cases White sarries and Dhooties.
On account and at the risk of Nuthoo Mooljee.
5 cases Clorodine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TEMPORARY COAL SHED AT THE PILOT BUNDER, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place by order of the Executive Engineer Bombay Defences :—

1 temporary coal shed with Cudjans, Round Rafters, Posts Purlins, Struts, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship GALLOWAY are hereby informed of the vessel's ARRIVAL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ATALANTA, Captain W. WARING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

SALE OF WRECK.

THE WRECK of the Steam Ship CHEOPS, (1,505 Tons gross Register and 150 Horse Power) now lying two miles to the southward of the landing place at VINGORLA, together with each CARGO, STORES and FITTINGS, &c. as may not in the meantime be recovered, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on behalf of the concerned on or about the 20th current.

Intending purchasers desirous of viewing the wreck can proceed to Vingoria by the s. s. ZANTI leaving Bombay on FRIDAY next, the 10th current.

For the terms of sale and all particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

FOR SALE, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP 4 Inch, Tripod Pumps 4 and 6 Inch, Lift, and Lift and Force Pumps, 2½ and 4 Inch, Taps and Dies, Blocks, Jacks, Duplex Punches, Augers, Paints, and other stores. Apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to Noon of the 18th instant, for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL DAILY, of about 1½ Tons of COPPER SCISSEL and SCRAP, produced at H. M.'s Mint.

J. H. WHITE, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Officiating Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, 8th August 1877.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that the ELECTION of SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION by H. M.'s Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay, which was fixed by Government to take place on the 11th August instant, has been POSTPONED *sine die.*

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to H. M.'s Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00.....Rs. 24 per doz. 000 } Rs. 30 per doz.
00 }

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that MERWANJEE MANOCKJEE MODY has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, fronting on the eastern side of Hoosseria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bhoolesh wer, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4999, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 4124, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Hoosseria Street aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Mahomed Esmael Chilmal, and on or towards the north by a passage to the said premises and the property of one Radhabai, widow. All persons having any claim against the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Solicitors to the Purchaser, at their Office in Church Gate Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.—Dated this 8th day of August 1877.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

INTERESTING NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
MRS. HENRY WOOD. *Edina*	4	4
MISS YONGE. *My Young Alcides*	4	4
MISS YONGE. *The Three Brides*, 2 vols	8	4
WILLIAM BLACK. *Madcap Violet*	4	4
WILLIAM BLACK. *Three Feathers*	4	4
WILLIAM BLACK. *A Daughter of Heth*	4	4
WILLIAM BLACK. *The Maid of Killeena*	4	4
PREFACED BY SIR BARTLE FRERE. *Pandurang Hari*	4	4
GEORGE MACDONALD. *Malcolm*	4	4
ELLICE HOPKINS. *Rose Turquand*	4	4
MRS. OLIPHANT. *The Curate in Charge*	4	4
LADY WOOD. *Through Fire and Water*. 2 vols.	14	8
GEORGE FLEMING. *A Nile Novel*, 2 vols	14	8
AUTHOR OF "VERA." *Blue Roses*, 2 vols	8	4
GEORGE ELIOT. *Daniel Deronda*, 4 vols	14	8
GEORGE ELIOT. *Middlemarch*	5	4
H. S. CUNNINGHAM. *Chronicles of Dustypore*	5	4
R. D. BLACKMORE. *Cripps The Carrier*	4	4
R. D. BLACKMORE. *Alice Lorraine*	4	4
AUTHOR OF "MADEMOISELLE MORI. *The Atelier du Lys*	4	4
MEADOWS TAYLOR. *Confessions of a Thug*	4	4
MEADOWS TAYLOR. *Tara, A Mahratta Tale*	4	4
THOMAS HARDY. *The Hand of Ethelberta*	5	4

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a Lady's Arab Riding Horse, 7 years old, with Saddle and Bridle complete. Rs. 550. Apply to J. GRIFFITHS, School of Art.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by a Gentleman and Wife. Terms must be moderate and location healthy. Address "B.," care, of MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a CASHIER, with security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Paper. Applicants are required to send in the full particulars, with their Testimonials. "GAMMA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE QUARTERLY SOCIAL MEETING of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in their own rooms on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, commencing at 8 p.m. Tickets (8 annas each) may be had at the door.

E. H. AITKEN, Honorary Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES :—

MONTILLA ..... Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA ..... " 23 "

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0	per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	" 17	0	"
HERMITAGE (Red)	" 12	0	"
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	" 17	0	"

GRINDLAY & GROOM & Co.

COOPER.

THE Undersigned can now supply COOPER in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 3-8 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4	4
Do. Double do. ..... "	3	8
Boys do. do. sunas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12	0
Treble do. ..... "	11	0
Double do. ..... "	10	0
Single do. ..... "	8	8
Double Whalebone ..... "	10	8
Single Do. ..... "	9	8
Match, best selected ..... "	7	0
Do. do. for practice ..... "	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ..... "	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By JEFFRIES AND MALINGS.

	Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3	8
Fives Bats ..... each	1	8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottoms ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... "	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... "	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins. per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... "	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... "	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

		NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts..... .....per doz.	5 8	5 12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts .....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts..... .....per doz.	5 12	6 0	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts .....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH AUGUST 1877.

AFTER an interval of three days we are again in receipt of commercial advices from Home. Consols have advanced from 95 to 95⅜ and French Rentes from 106 to 106½, which may be accepted as indicating less apprehension of England being involved in the Turco-Russian war since the Turkish victory at Plevna. The fluctuations of the Stock Exchange, however, have been by no means a safe guide as to the probable course of affairs latterly, and this last movement can only be taken for what it is worth.

Reuter's usual telegram respecting Seeds and Wheat has not come to hand to-day, but from what we can hear of private advices no quotable change has taken place.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has assumed a very depressed aspect. The sales yesterday were only 7,000 bales, and spot quotations mark a general fall of 1-16d. per lb. both in Surats and American. The weakness is, however, more apparent from the New York quotations, ready Mid. Orleans since Friday having declined from 11⅞ to 11⅛ and October shipment from 11⅛ to 10⅛ cents. per lb. A portion of this fall may be due to crop prospects in America, but the main influence is unquestionably the state of trade in England. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported flat at nominally previous prices, but it is obvious that this by no means expresses the extreme dulness at present prevailing. The adoption of short time amongst manufacturers, of which we had advices a few days ago, shows much more clearly the actual state of matters, as in the present days of keen competition this is a movement only resorted to under great pressure. Statistically the position of the staple is still very strong, but the effect of this will only be observable when European politics assume a more settled appearance, and accounts from this side improve.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Four days' Receipts	1 400	3,600	800
Total since 1st Sept.	3,939,400	4,095,900	3,456,600

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged since Friday.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 54½d. per oz. which fairly represents the market, as we learn from private sources that while small amounts can be picked up at 54d., large lines are only procurable at 54⅛d. per oz.

At the usual weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the advertised rates of Interest and Discount. There was nothing in last Saturday's return to induce expectation of a change, and unless under exceptional circumstances present rates will probably be maintained until the approach of the export season causes an increased demand for money.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has undergone no alteration of any kind. Rates are steady, and as usual on Wednesdays, very little has been done, buyers and sellers being generally disposed to await the result of the biddings for Council drafts before operating. The prevailing opinion seems to be that on this occasion, Government will obtain something like to-day's level, say about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee, in which case we are not likely to see any material change either way, but should lower be got we may expect to give way in proportion, the position in Calcutta being apparently much the same as here. We quote on London:—

ank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and we still quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and partially weaker, although with the small business passing at present it is difficult to quote with any degree of exactness. We call: Fours, Rs. 96 to Rs. 96½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has shown great depression, and with the exception of Bank shares quotations have all a strong downward tendency. The unsatisfactory state of affairs up-country is generally given as the main cause of the decline, and this naturally exercises most effect on Spinning and Weaving Companies, the prospects for which are unquestionably becoming worse every day the rains hold off. We quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Alliance, Bombay United and Mazagon, Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Sholapore, Rs. 15 in Nicol Manufacturing Co., Rs. 20 in Albert Mills, Alexandra, and Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Colaba, Dhurumsey, and Oriental, Rs. 30 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 35 in Manockjee Petit and Rs. 70 per share in Fleming Spinning and Weaving. In Press Companies we quote a fall of Rs. 10 in New Berar and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Land Companies evince great depression and our quotations indicate a drop of Rs. 5 in Freres, Rs. 50 in Mazagons and Rs. 30 per share in Colabas.

COTTON is very dull, and since the purchases by the local Spinning Companies which we noticed yesterday no transactions of any kind have taken place. Prices are too high and the European markets too depressed to admit of exporters operating, and in the present uncertainty about the future demand for their goods and yarns, the mills here are only buying sufficient to keep themselves going.

LINSEED has been bought to-day at Rs. 6-12 per cwt., but even at this enhanced price, stocks are too small to allow of business of importance. RAPESEED is almost entirely out of stock and the current quotation of Rs. 7-12 per cwt. is quite nominal.

WHEAT is in most limited supply and only being dealt in on a retail scale. For best soft White the quotation is Rs. 38 per candy.

FREIGHT if possible become more depressed daily. By steamer for Liverpool the nominal rate is £1-15 per ton, but relets have been offering at £1-10, shippers finding it impossible to fill their orders. For sailing ships there is no demeward employment offering.

PIECE GOODS can only be described as stagnant. The few sales in the bazaar which take place from day to day are only in the descriptions under regular consumption, otherwise buyers are not operating and no indents worth speaking of are going home.

COALS are dull and unaltered, no sales to arrive having taken place for some time past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	686 xd
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	495
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75xd
Carnac Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	460
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	400	200	all	15 do	260
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	960
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	305 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	475
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	—	1,600
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,250
Alfred Mills Co.	1,250	1,000	80 p.s.	1,200	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,475
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhowmagore M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	285
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	890
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,085
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,110
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,210
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,250
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,115
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,095
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,275
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	980
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	1,050
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,275
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,350
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,020
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,610
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	775
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Shamoo S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,010
Do do, ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	270
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	945
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	825

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE SICILIAN, 302 tons, Captain W. F. Savory, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE PENBRY, 267 tons, Captain F. Lobesque, arrived in harbour on the 7 h instant from Mauritius (July 21st), with a cargo of 4,460 bags sugar and seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF CAMBRIA, 865 tons, M. Parry, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 1,241 bales cotton, 15,0394 cwts rapeseed, 640 cwt's horns, 3,107 cwts linseed, and some packages sundry.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major MacLair and servant and eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP FANNIE TUCKER, 1,526 tons, Captain J. M. Roberts, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Boston (April 24th,) with a cargo of 1,736 tons ice, 5 cases goods, and 150 bales drills. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain W. Waring, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 8th), via Port Said, Aden and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. King, Mr. Blades, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthel. She brought the following cargo:—200 casks oily, 438 packages piece goods, 407 bales twist, 362 kegs nails, 99 packages glassware, 38 packages varnish, 254 cases soap, 2,474 plates spelter, 3.442 bundles iron, 162 bars iron, 43 boxes iron safes, 1,064 bundles iron hoops, 18 bags corks, 51 packages wine, 23 packages paint, 50 cases brass, 20 barrels sulphur, 103 casks tar, 75 iron plates, 55 cases slates, 159 cases tobacco, 7 packages earthenware, 22 casks chalk, 200 cases kerosine oil and some packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Joseph Soares.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Fannie Tucker	Roberts	Boston, Apr 24.
	Pencrf	Lebesque	Mauritius, July 21.
8	Galloway	Mckinlay	Greenock, May 2.
	Atalanta (s)	Waring	Liverpool, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Whittier	Swap	Singapore.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Queen of Cambria, Parry, to Havre. Barque Sicilian, Savory, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Sea Gull (s)	Smith	Madras, July 31
	Rockhurst	M. Intyre	Cardiff, February 16.
	Dunphalle Castle	Rider	Bombay, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
3	Timor (s)	.....	.....
	Queen Victoria (s)	.....	.....
	Scots Greys (s)	.....	.....
	Brenhilda	.....	.....
	Mysore	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Rockhurst—Mrs McIntyre and 2 children.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Satara, which left Calcutta on the 4th instant for Port Blair and Osmorta:—Mr Phillip Bulkeley, Mr Ed Gilling, and one Commissariat Sergeant.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Oriental, which left Calcutta on the 4th instant for Penang, Malmain and Straits:—Rev Mr Moorehouse, Mrs Moorehouse and child, Mr Jas E M Greensmith, Mr Thos W Hall, Mr G Bowen, Mr C Thomson, Mr J Dover, Mr E Ballod, Mr and Mrs Wm Canen, Mr J Moran, Mr and Mrs G Wilkinson and three children, and Mr Thos Hannah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Rosedale	.....	Cocanada.
	Solomon	.....	Shields.
5	Merxara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Hougoumont	.....	Pondicherry.
6	Dorunda (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
4	India (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Lizzie Lyall	.....	Calcutta.
	Emerald	.....	Cocanada.
5	Mercia	.....	False Point.
	Mecca (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Dorunda, from London:—Mr Peebles, Miss Hipscombe, Miss Etienne, Mr Meyncll.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—4 cases polish plate glass, Nowrojee Cowasjee. Brankmore Hall s—550 bundles sheet iron, Mogjee Comersey. Europa s—80 cases tobacco, Nugindass Roychund. Zante s—266 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda.

FROM LONDON.

Somatra s—24 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Pekin s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Xanthe s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Peshawar s—2 casks zinc paint, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 2 cases brandy and shoes, Dinshawjee Mejee. Cathay s—10 cases champagne, C Bouneville and Co. Avoca s—55 cases oilmanstore, J oma Succoor.

FROM TRIESTE.

Saturno s—4 packages drugs, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—125 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co. Suma r s—10 cases brandy, C Bonneville and Co. Australia s—30 cases claret, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 50 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Italia s—15 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—16 bales hides, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein, Nepaul s—2 cases chundroose and 27 cases mother o' pearl shells, Bhoy Amur; 19 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 17 cases mother o' pearl shells and 2 packages tortoise shells, Rujubally Alliruza; 15 cwts E teeth, Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee; 1 bundle carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 2 bundles carpets, Fazulla Khakee; 12 cases hairs, Rustomjee Dinshaw; 6 cases peacock feathers, Jamal; 3 bale hides, A D Dady and Co; 5 bales hides, and 20 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 5 bales skins and 4 bales hides, Esmail Russool; 10 bales hides and 7 bales skins, C S Mahomed and Co; 10 bales skins, 12 bales hides, V A S Mohidin and Co; 14 bales hides, and 7 bales skins, C C A P Rowter and Co; 11 bales skins and 4 bales hides, M M Mohidin Poolay and Co; 13 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee; 4 bales skins, Hajee Ayeb Hajee Husson; 16 bales hides, Hasuum Oomer; 10 bundles E teeth, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy; 20 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Sheik Oosmanally T N M and Co; 13 bales skins and 20 bales hides Mahomedaly and Co; 5 bales hides, Hasuum Oomer; 10 bales hides, P Edaljee; 3882 cwts myrabollams, Abramovity and Co.

FOR DUNDEE.

White Hall—24,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturno s—3 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Saturno s—3 pots coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Atmosphere s—172 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1451 Italia (s), Donaldson—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft

2064 Nepaul (s), Methven—Mail, August.

FOR LONDON.

1492 British Princess, Johns—P. Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1310 Bangalore (s), Hector—Mails 17th Aug.

FOR HAVRE.

865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Green & Okell.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—J. Soares.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2378 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
1060 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Tudor & Co.
1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1079 Madras (s), Richardson—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1341 Othona, Rees.
471 Penang (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1230 Rajpootana (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CARWAR.

706 Kolna, (s) Morrison—Essa bin Caliphs.
1022 Zante (s), Shilston—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 15th Sept.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 18th August.

FOR JAVA.

953 Norfolk, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.

F R TRIESTE.

1380 Saturno (s), Leva—A. H. Lloyds Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1295 Whittier, Swap—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

302 Sicilian, Savory.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1276 Annie Frost, Welbourne—The Captain.
1047 Bean Meade, Robertson—The Captain.
1303 Duncairn Chambers—W and A Graham & Co.
967 Shiela, Meaher—The Captain.

FOR RANGOON.

967 Lady Malville, Hanson.

NOT FIXED.

857 Ardvar, Duncan—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1341 Arbuna, Reed—The Captain.
1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—N. Manockjee & Co.
14 9 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker—Roberts.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay.
1263 Golconda (s), Seaton—F. and O. Co.
13 5 Glee Maiden, Cummins—N. Nusserwanjee & Co.
810 Inverness, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—W. Nicol & Co.
848 Mula (s), Doert.
1119 Ottawa (s), Slaton—F. and O. Co.
333 Siroces, Main.
1080 Vixen (s), O'keef.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
810 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
80? Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
155 Ke ate Rodin, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khalifa.
255 Serendibo (s), Vasair.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.
574 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1080 Dalhousie (s), Morland.
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinhalji Maharaj—Limington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

331-77—Macfarlane and G—Yusoonjee Premjee vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.

300-77—Hearn and C—Sham-vahoo vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jeffreson and P.

241-73—Ardaseer and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Vayadeena Ebrahim and others—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, Head L.

12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble John Marriott &c vs Shree Lallmoonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.

15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorury.

237-77—Prescot and W—Thacker Damodhur M and others vs Thacker Furmanand Jeewandass—Macfarlane and G. Thacker Damodhur Dhurumsey vs Fletcher and Smith.

337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo.—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

415-76—Hearn and C—Dewalibai vs Vullubhram Heemchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thucurdass—Part heard.

702-76—Thacker and Smith—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.

303-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—N M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Fletcher and Smith.

365-77—Jefferson and P—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Walla and others—N N Sharre.

164-76—Hearn and C—William Loudon vs Khatao Ravjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

279-70—Hearn and C—William Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and Sayani

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·705
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—6)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	81·2
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	551
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·43
" " year	47·55

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Gellie, Major, Bengal 39th Regt N I, to appear before a Med Board, from Meerut.
Thatcher, Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.
Morris, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

AUGUST 8.

Hickman, Lieut, Madras G Staff, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Farmer, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Nusseerabad

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 8th August 1877.

The Government have been pleased to sanction the following alterations in the reliefs ordered:—A battery, 2nd brigade, from Kirkee to Nusseerabad; C battery from Belgaum to Ahmedabad and Baroda; D battery to remain at Neemuch; F battery from Ahmedabad and Baroda to Belgaum; G battery from Nusseerabad to Kirkee: M battery to remain at Kirkee: 11th Regt, N I, from Bhooj to Ahmedabad; a wing of the 72nd Regt N I from Ahmedabad to Malligaum.

Surg G E E Burroughs to assume medl charge of 3rd Sind Horse, vice Surg. C. W. Mackay.

Surg Major Farmer to proceed to Nusseerabad for duty at Faragah instead of at Neemuch.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut C C Howard, 18th battery, 8th brigade, to England, to appear before a medical board. Lieut Col T. S. Brown, 83rd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 10	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	9-0 A.M.	2-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 20	3-0 P.M.	No after.
Australia	,, 18	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday ..... Aug. 18 | Saturday ..... Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet, will be made up at the General Post Office, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Borre Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Borree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the G. I. P. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, Deccan, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Beroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Mattwar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For Ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona. Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For Post Towns on the G. I. P. Railway, Shahapur, Kasara Igatpuri, Deolali, Nasik, Manmad, Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 9th, 10h. 8·3m. a. m.
First Quarter ..... 16th, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon ..... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 9	English Mail expected..	5 41	6 29	11 24 m 11 34 a	4 59 m 5 42 a
Fri. 10	.....	5 41	6 29	0 10 a ...	5 44 m 6 22 a
Sat. 11	.....	5 41	6 28	0 22 m 0 46 a	6 28 m 7 2 a
Sun. 12	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 28	1 6 m 1 25 a	7 10 m 7 44 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 42	6 27	1 53 m 2 2 a	7 53 m 8 25 a
Tues. 14	.....	5 42	6 26	2 43 m 2 39 a	8 40 m 9 8 a
Wed. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	3 36 m 3 13 a	9 24 m 9 54 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13⅜ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23⅜ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 12
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" with Rollers. 10 "

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

RAJKOT EXHIBITION.

THE proposed RAJKOT EXHIBITION will be OPENED on the 15th August 1877 and CLOSED by the end of that month. ADMISSION FREE.

UTTAMRAM HARIHERAM, }
BEZANJEE MERWANJEE, } Secretaries.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A VOICE FROM THE CROWD.—The man pocket a small gratuity, and as it is honestly earnt there can be no reasonable objection to the practice.

C. B.—Apply at the booksellers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—July 27th, at Bilaspur, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain W. S. Brooke, B. S. C., of a son.
CHAMBERS—August 3rd, at Allahabad the wife of N. A. R. Chambers, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.
SMITHERS—August 4th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut-Col. O. F. Smithers, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

HALL—July 31st, at Goonah, John, the infant son of Lieut-Col. J. O. Hall, 2nd C. I. Horse, aged 8 months.
LUTER—July 31st, at Tranquebar, Amalia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major Leopold Lutter, Royal Danish Army, aged 74 years.
MULLER—July 28th, at Tranquebar, F. S. Muller, widow of the late Mr Muller, Danish C. S., aged 92 years.
SHAVE—July 26th, at Nowgong, Mr. George Shave, Manager Sapamukah Tea Estate.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

WE hear that the Government of India has telegraphed to Sir Mahdava Rrao, the Dewan of the Baroda State, that the extension of the railway to Pahlunpore is sanctioned on the broad gauge, and that the work is to be started at once and completed in two years.

WE are glad to find from the reports of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, Aug 8.

A Russian envoy has recently arrived in Cabul. At the conferences held there, the Amir maintained a negative and evasive attitude. Forced contributions for war expenses continue to be levied on the population; and a great levy of one out of every score of men throughout his dominions has been ordered by the Amir. He still distributes arms to the Pathans. The fortifications at Alimusjid are progressing. The Khyberies demand the evacuation of the fort of Jumrood, on the ground that it is on their territory. Strict precautions are taken in Lalpura to prevent ingress from the British side. Yakoob Khan has recovered from his severe illness—the report of his death is untrue. The Amir is suspicious of the Turkish Envoy's mission, and intends sending an envoy to the Porte himself.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

DEATH OF MR. MOORE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Mr. E. F. Moore, the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtuk, who was wounded by a native with an axe, died of his wounds on Tuesday.

Major Sandeman has returned to Quettah. The Khan of Khelat has ordered the Naib of Quettah to be entirely guided by Major Sandeman.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

After a long debate the Commons have negatived, by 139 against 77 votes, a motion brought forward by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, declaring that it is too late in the present session to sanction the Royal Warrant respecting Army promotion.

At a Conservative meeting held to-day, Lord Salisbury made a speech, in which he said the Government desired to observe strict neutrality in the present war, and hoped to be able to steer clear of all difficulties without endangering peace.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The Turks, before occupying the Hamboghas Pass, occupied Kasanlik. Turkish troops have also occupied Selvi.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Russian reinforcements to the number of 15,000 men have crossed the Armenian frontier, and threaten the Turkish Right Wing and Centre

MIDHAT PASHA'S ALLEGED MISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Server Pasha (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) denies that Midhat Pasha has been entrusted with any mission on behalf of the Porte as stated.

EVACUATION OF ROUMFLIA BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians have evacuated all their positions south of the Balkans, with the exception of the Shipka Pass.

A Turkish Imperial Guard Camp, taken from the Turkish Reserves, will be formed for the protection of Constantinople.

SIR LEWIS PELLY.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly (Bombay Staff Corps) has been created a Military Knight Commander of the Bath.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

A meeting of the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria takes place to-day at Ischel.

PARTICIPATION OF GREECE AND SERVIA IN THE WAR.

It is now considered certain that both Greece and Servia will participate in the Turco-Russian war.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Surat, with the outward London Mails of 27th ult, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.

The Hall Line Steamer Childwall Hall, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	54½

Arrival—Childwall Hall.

Departures—Patna and Jumna.

LINE REPORTS.—AUG. 8.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 8.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermr. 82, min. 75, W. B. 78, bar. 29-88. Fell of rain 45 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-17 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., S. W., W. Fell of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. moderate, ther. 92, bar. 29-90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. strong, ther. 87. Fell of rain 5 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 9¼d.	"

THE Viceroy, we hear, will leave the Hon'ble Mr. Hope at Simla, instead of accompanying the Viceregal party to Bombay.

WE understand that the Secretary of State in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has sanctioned the addition of the following important rules to the Civil Pension Code, regarding breaks in the continuity of service:—"In the same manner, the Local Government may, upon such condition as it may in each case think fit to impose, condone a break or breaks in the continuity of service, not exceeding three months in the aggregate, or one month in any one occasion, provided that such break or breaks be not the result of any of the circumstances mentioned in section 45."

THE annual reports on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Police and on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Police for 1876 show that on the whole the police have been fairly successful in the detection of crime. They have also been very active in the recovery of stolen property by the police of the Bombay-Barodá and Central India Railway being particularly successful in this respect, their recoveries averaging 75 per cent. of the amount stolen. Some curious instances of attempts to smuggle opium into Bombay, and the manner in which they were detected by the latter mentioned police, are given by Captain Portman, their Superintendent.

IN order to obviate the serious inconvenience which is occasioned to Government and to individuals by misreading names indistinctly written, Sir Neville Chamberlain has directed that, whenever the name of any individual is submitted in any roll or paper with the view of its eventually appearing in General Orders, it shall not be written, but printed by hand in such a way that one letter cannot be mistaken for another.

IT is considered almost certain that none of the moves of regiments and batteries from Bangalore will be carried out this season, except that of the 45th S. F. to England, and of the 23rd N. I. to the Andamans. Cholera will, in all probability, be raging, water be wanting, forage, provisions, and transport difficult to obtain, and the rail clogged with grain traffic. Those who will have to remain another year in the best station in Southern India are not likely to complain.

WE observe that Surgeon Major Robertson, doing duty with the Royal Artillery, Secunderabad, has been appointed to medical charge of the Royal Artillery, Rangoon.

COLONEL NAPIER CAMPBELL is to be appointed Agent to the Gun Carriage, Factory, Futtyghur, and Colonel Chamier, who is now acting for him as Deputy Director-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Madras, is to be confirmed in that appointment.

LIEUTENANT G. W. FRIBY, of the 18th Hussars, has resigned his commission.

WE hear that at a meeting of the Law Faculty of the Calcutta University held on Saturday, Dr. Guru Das Banerjea was selected as the candidate to be recommended for the Tagor Law Professorship. Mr. Forsyth stood second. The Senate elects, but the majority for Dr. Banerjea was so large that it is believed there is no likelihood of the Faculty's recommendation being set aside.

WE hear that Ahmed Mohideen Khan Bahadoor has been appointed Secretary to H. H. the Prince of Arcot, in succession to the late Hyder Jung.

THE Mahomedans of Madras have already contributed about Rs. 51,000 in aid of the Turks during the present war. Further subscriptions are being raised.

A NATIVE correspondent writing from Bangalore to the *Indian Mirror*, on the subject of the famine, draws a dreadful picture of the state of things in that province:—"The famine has reached here a point which was never heard of before, and the help given to the poor by Government is not such as to relieve them of their distress. In Madras and the other parts of Southern India the measures adopted by Government are admirable, and the poor are taken proper care of, but here we lack it. I think it is fully due to the want of co-operation on the part of the well-to-do men of this place. Thousands are dying of hunger. Cannibalism is not rare; children are in some cases killed, and their flesh eaten. I recently heard of an instance where a corpse was exhumed and feasted on. The lives of men and women of the respectable class and their property are insecure. Rice sells at 3½ seers a rupee, and other grains are very dear. Affairs are very critical; the suffering of the poor is great; even rich people are suffering from the dearth."

THE Lord Bishop of Madras has appointed Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and all the succeeding Fridays and Wednesdays until the end of the famine, as days of humiliation and prayer, on account of the long continuance of drought and distress in the Presidency of Madras. His Lordship has addressed a letter on this subject to the whole of his clergy, which letter will be read to all congregations. A special form of prayer is now in preparation, as also a form of thanks giving to God for blessing the measures adopted by the authorities to relieve the poor.

THE *Madras Athenæum*, in noticing the famine meeting takes occasion to denounce the hard and heartless conduct of the wealthy and well-to-do in that Presidency in relation to the suffering and starvation which is in their midst—"We would urge upon Madras the necessity of liberal support. There can be little doubt that already the people of this Presidency have evaded their duty, and that in their contributions many of them have had more consideration for their own affluence than for the dying poor. Men there are who have subscribed a paltry five or ten rupees, to whom a donation of as many hundreds would not have been felt with any severity, and many of these, it must be remembered, are men who have been the loudest in their complaints of the want of organization and sympathy up to this time exhibited. To minister to others in the present emergency becomes our first duty; but let us not forget the fact that to so minister, we must sacrifice of the plenty with which we have ourselves been blessed, and deny ourselves luxuries which in many cases we can well afford to dispense with. The sacrifice of a single peg during a day is little enough to give up, yet few perhaps realize that the cost of this unnecessary extravagance, common to every day life, would afford the means herewith to feed at least two of our starving poor with economy, indeed probably a third. We know of a noble example recently set by a Catholic priest—an example worthy to be followed. It was one of self-sacrifice, yet one which did not, after all, result in any deprivation, or the reduction of any particular s ipend. It was the case of a priest who travelled a long journey in a third class carriage, who on the completion of his journey handed over to the poor the difference as between the first and the third class fare, a sum amounting to over one hundred rupees. Well, indeed, would it be if in Madras we could discover others equally ready to encounter temporary periods of discomfort, with the satisfaction of knowing that their sacrifice was the assurance of a continued existence to hundreds of starving fellow-beings. Up to the present time, however, Madras cannot be congratulated upon her self-sacrifice, or upon her exertions in behalf of the famine-stricken. Advice has been freely given, but unhappily advice has never been found of pecuniary value. If the people of Madras can still permit our poor to die around as unassisted, unheeded, and uncared for, we shall justly heap upon ourselves the scorn, the derision, and the disgust, not of India alone, but of England also, and of the whole world."

THE *Madras Times*:—"What a set of saucy beggars they are!" remarked a European gentleman, as he stood with a friend looking at a group of famine-stricken people who were being fed by a charitable friend into whose compound they had strayed. The occasion of the remark was the people turning away with apparent loathing from a supply of good rice which had been offered them. In course of subsequent conversation, however, it was clearly shown that the people who turned away from the rice were not so saucy as had been thought by the on-looker. For it was explained that all the starving, clamorous people exhibited the same distaste to cereals when they were very far gone. At the Relief Camps, when rice is offered, the recipients turn aside from it and ask for more curry, for meat curry. There seem physiological grounds for this craving, this desire to obtain flesh food, which we have not heard explained on medical grounds, but which no doubt easily could be shown to be reasonable. Possibly the recent cases of cannibalism in Mysore finds explanation in this theory."

WE (*Pioneer*) have already noticed that the sudden death of Nauroz Khan at Gandab has given rise to sinister rumours as to the cause of his death. One now current at Jellalabad, and, we are told, believed at Gandab itself, assigns the death to the fact of the Ameer having been informed that Nauroz Khan had come to a secret understanding with the British Government. It is positively asserted that a confidential servant of the Khan received a bribe of Rs. 5,000 to accomplish the death of his master; and that this man contrived to introduce poison into the tube of Nauroz Khan's hookaff. In smoking, after dinner, the Khan is said to have inhaled the poison which proved fatal, whilst his relations were put off the scent by the undoubted fact that others had shared the food served for dinner without feeling any ill effects.

A STRANGE circumstance occurred a few days ago in Mysore. A sillidar was riding along the road to Seringapatam, when his horse was startled by a hawk flying out of a bush. The horse shied off the road, and fell, when he was attacked by a swarm of bees, and so severely stung that he died; the rider was also stung but escaped serious injury.

WE see it reported that a Cashmere Raj sepoy had clandestine intercourse with the wife of a Cashmeeree artizan. The husband heard of his consort's infidelity, and finding revenge upon the sepoy impracticable, tried to poison the woman. The sepoy hearing of the affair, went straight to the Cashmeeree's house, cut him to pieces, then turned and killed his lady-love and an old woman in the neighbourhood who had raised a cry, and hastened back to his lines; the inhabitants of the place ran after him, and after wounding him, captured and handed him over to the police.

THE annual report on labour immigration into Assam for the year 1875, the submission of which to the Home Government has been unavoidably delayed, does not exhibit very satisfactory results. The death-rate is represented as high, and the desertions frequent, both facts being attributed by the local authorities to the excessive prevalence of sickness among contract coolies when employed in opening out new gardens. In order to meet those extreme cases in which the death-rate among any particular class of coolies assumes formidable proportions, we understand that it is proposed to insert a clause in Act VII. of 1873 (Bengal Code) enabling the Local Government to close a garden in which the death-rate is abnormal. This will save the delay which would necessarily occur without this provision, in calculating the percentage of deaths on the whole number of coolies employed in the garden. The most satisfactory circumstance noted in the report is that 13,679 coolies entered into re-engagement during the year under review.

THE Lieut. Governor of Bengal, when lately addressing an assembly in the Dacca College, took the opportunity to remark, that while young men of Bengal devoted themselves with intense application to the study of the English, they neglected their own vernacular, and he exhorted the rising generation to be more mindful of the improvement of their own mothertongue. His Honour also made a hit at the Vernacular Press of the country. He observed, that editors of vernacular papers were less regardful of accuracy and of close observation in their writings than they ought to be.

THERE must be, ere long, says the *Moulmein Advertiser*, some special enquiry instituted all over India, to ascertain the number of illegotimate children who have been deserted by European parents. Those who do so are lost it all sense of honour and shame. In Calcutta, the Magistrates are constantly hearing petitions to compel fathers to support the children they have cast off in this way, and the enforcement of alimony is doing good in the metropolis. Were something of this sort done in Burmah, and our Magistrates were more inclined to protect the women of that country from the cruelty their children suffer, there would be less burdens on the various orphanages and fewer calls for charity to support them.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The Antonelli scandal touches the honour of a great English Ducal house. Comtesse Lambertini, the Cardinal's daughter, claims forty millions of francs, at which his inheritance was estimated. The Pope wants the heirs under the testament to let her bear away two-thirds of the total. She is not held back by considerations of delicacy. A pure blooded Italian would blush at revealing herself to the world as a priest's natural daughter, and recoil from covering her mother with disgrace. The Cardinal behaved handsomely to the Comtesse Lambertini, gave her a good education, had her well brought up, and married her advantageously, giving her a dower of four thousand pounds sterling. In his will he spoke of a memorandum attached to it, and hoped the money specified therein would be paid into the hands of the person named in this paper. The memorandum has disappeared. The Comtesse Lambertini alleges that she was the person who was to have benefitted by the provisions laid down in it. This is very probable, nobody denying that the Cardinal entertained for her a warm affection. The English Duchess must in the meantime feel very uncomfortable. She is said to be a widow, and to have married when her daughter, the plaintiff in this scandalous suit, was in her cradle. The Comtesse Marconi, who brought up the Comtesse Lambertini, was a political spy of Louis Napoleon, and affected 'Red' opinions."

A CORRESPONDENT, who wisely goes to some of the old English poets for mental nutriment, writes to the *Madras Times*:—"I send you some lines of the dear old poet George Herbert. These lines may save somebody from moral ruin, now that the 'Fruits of Philosophy' is a work likely to be nearly universally read. Our poet writes,

"Wholly abstain, or wed—the bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths—take no by-ways,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford,
Not coveting the last the bands and stays.
Continence has it's charms—'eigh both; and so
If rottenness have more—let heaven go."

THE *Leader*—If a soldier's life is not "all beer and skittles" neither is it all drill and guardroom, though it must be confessed that there is something too much of those. The main points in the amusing sketches of military life in the ranks depicted in "Stray Leaves from a Military Man's Note Book," turn too frequently upon heedless pranks which lead direct to the lock-up. The mutual relations that generally unite good soldiers and good officers are pleasantly illustrated in this little volume, which is evidently based upon the personal experiences of Mr. Henry Hartigan, V. C., late Serjeant H.M.'s 9th Royal Lancers, touched up by Mr. N. T. Walker, late 6th Dragoon Guards, and at present, we believe, connected with the Calcutta press. As might be expected from the author's nationality, there is a good deal of racy Irish humour in the reckless escapades he relates with so much glee, and which are only spoilt by too great diffuseness in the narrative. Notwithstanding this slight and venial blemish, the book ought to take with military readers for its truthfulness. There is no attempt to run down the British officer or to represent him as a capricious tyrant, careless of the men's comfort and ignorant of his own duties. On the contrary, Mr. Hartigan and his colleague write in a kindly respectful tone, but without the slightest servility, and seem really anxious to describe men and things as they found them. No reading-room, club, or military library in India should omit this rattling chronicle of soldiering episodes from its catalogue.

A STRANGE HINDOO SECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers give me information regarding the customs and tenets of the sect called Aghoris? One is now in the Somerawuttee jail convicted under sec. 297 I. P. C. for disinterring the body of a child from a burial ground and eating the leg of the corpse. He states, with what truth I do not know, that the practice of eating human flesh is enjoined by his gooroo, who lives on the Girnar hill in Kattiawar. The only mention of the sect which I have come across is contained in the late Mr. J. W. Wyllie's essay on Kattiawar and the Waghars, originally published in the *Calcutta Review* for December 1860, and republished in the "External Policy of India." In this essay, describing Kattiawar, Mr. Wyllie writes—

"The chief physical features of the province are the Barda hills in the west, with their southern continuations, the Alech Range and the Oshum in the lofty and holy mount of Girnar overshadowing the ancient fortress of Junagarh; and lastly, a remarkable tract in the south, stretching 50 miles east and west by 30 north and south, known as the Gir, and consisting of a succession of ridges and hills which towards the south reach to a considerable elevation, covered with the densest forest trees and jungle, full of almost inaccessible fastnesses which for ages have afforded shelter to robbers, outlaws, and a sect of wild fanatics (Aghoris) long reputed to be cannibals."

Omrawuttee, August 6. C. T. L.

HORSE BREEDING IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the concluding part of my letter which appeared in your issue of September 8, 1876, on the subject of horse breeding, I promised to write again, and I must apologize for the delay that has occurred; at the same time, I may remind you of the good old English proverb, "better late than never." I advised Government then to purchase and send, without delay, half a dozen well-bred and well-made large mares to Guzerat, because cultivators who really take an interest in horse-breeding are too poor to buy them. The famous market of Bombay to which local and foreign dealers are continually flocking with horses of every shape, size, and colour, affords great facilities for securing mares at moderate prices. If the money that is now uselessly given away annually at the horse shows here for the exhibition of unsightly mares, and their ill-shaped progeny, is turned to profitable account, there would soon be a marked improvement in the breed of horses in this country, and "country-bred" would no longer be a word of reproach in the mouths of noble "lovers of horse flesh." During my peregrinations in Bombay through nooks and corners I discovered that I could purchase for little money, and with considerable ease, from twelve to fifteen superb young mares, simply because the market was hopelessly overstocked with undersized Arab, Persian, Caboolee, and Sind horses; and we must not lose sight of the fact, that horse-breeding in Bombay is no joke to money-seeking adventurers. Among the mares I refer to, were a magnificent English hunter (a splendid mover that had been elegantly ridden in Hyde Park by an accomplished high-born English beauty), a thoroughbred English racer with only a sprain of the back sinew (unfortunately the party for whom they had been engaged as witnesses. Any one who has been in the habit of attending our law courts must have observed the awful amount of perjury more or less aggravated, which goes on in them. We propose a remedy, namely, fine on the spot to an amount that would probably exceed the amount given them for their evidence. But we feel that it is a sad reflection on our influence in India, that we find perjury just as prevalent in our courts to-day as it was half a century ago. We are apt to become hopeless of improvement when we see such barefaced lying upon oath. There can be no doubt that the moral feelings on the subject of truth, especially among the lower classes in India, are very low indeed; but though we admit this, we do not think it is right to come to the conclusion that they will never be better. We must remember that for ages the people of this country have been under a tyrannical government and subject to internal commotions. It cannot be expected that men who have lived for several generations under such disadvantages can exhibit a high tone of morality; but there is no reason why under different circumstances they may not at least learn that it is the best policy to tell the truth. This is a very important matter; these false witnesses take up much of the time in our magistrates' and judges' courts. They, moreover, often obstruct the course of justice. Can nothing be done to rid our law courts of such persons? We incline to think that a summary way of dealing with them, in which the punishment was not excessive, would have a good effect. Of course the prevalence of better principles and the moral education of the people is the only true remedy for such practices. —*Deccan Herald.*

THE MUNICIPAL DIFFICULTY.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met at Gunnesh Khind yesterday afternoon, and passed through the first, second, and third readings a short Bill "to validate the appointment of certain members, and for the temporary continuance of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay." The objects and reasons of this Bill were explained in the statement by Mr. Gibbs, the Honourable mover. A full report of the proceedings of the Council will appear in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF THE CORPSE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF GOA.

THE coffin of His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, which was lying at the Pangim Cathedral was conveyed to the convent of St. Caetano at 4 a. m. on the 30th July, in a gallict, accompanied by another containing the high officials of the State. The boats arrived at half-past six at the bunder of old Goa, where the chaplain of the convent and a guard of honour with a band were awaiting their arrival. The coffin was borne by the officials to the convent, where a *Requiem* Mass and some ceremonies were performed. The remains were then consigned to the resting place next to the grave of the Baron of Candal.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1877.

THE report now submitted on the David Sasson Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 is in the main satisfactory. The number of boys in the Institution on 31st March 1875 was 139, on 31st March 1876 was 145, and on 31st March 1877 was 144,—or within 6 of the full number the building is calculated to accommodate. The number of new admissions during the two years was 121, of whom 82 were received in 1875-76, and 39 in 1876-77. In the former year the unusually large number of 81 boys was sent to the Institution by the Presidency Magistrates, whilst in 1876-77 only 36 boys were so sent. During the period under report two boys were forwarded by Mofussil Magistrates—both in 1876-77, one from Kaira and the other from Satara. Although the number of the inmates at the close of 1876-77 was less by one than it was on 31st March 1876, the daily average strength for the year ending the 31st March last was 145, or 10 higher than it was in the previous period of twelve months. It seems probable therefore that the full complement which the Institution can accommodate will soon be reached, and it will then become necessary to discontinue temporarily any fresh admissions. The proportion of Mussulmans in the Institution seems very large as on 31st March 1877 they numbered 60, whilst the Hindoos were 30, Parsees 15, Jews and Christians 6 each, and low caste boys 27.

2. It is gratifying to learn that the conduct of the boys has been "uniformly good." This speaks well for the training and discipline maintained. No mention is made in the report of the general health of the boys during the last two years, beyond a reference to the outbreak of cholera in June 1875 which carried off two of the boys. In future, information regarding the health of the boys should always be given. No deaths occurred in 1876-77.

3. Government regret to observe that 25 boys absconded in 1875-76, and 11 in 1876-77, or 36 in all. Only 12 appear to have been re-captured. It seems remarkable that only one-third of the number of boys who ran away should have been re-captured as their parentage and previous place of abode must have been known, and the Police would probably have been able without much difficulty to have discovered and re-apprehend them.

4. The portions of the report treating of the education of the boys are satisfactory. 14 of the 144 boys in the Institution on 31st March 1877 were too young to receive instruction in any trade and were being merely taught to read and write, but of the remaining 130, 45 were being brought up as compositors, folders and bookbinders, 16 were learning to work in brass, 22 were being taught blacksmith's work, 27 were being trained as carpenters and turners and 20 were employed as painters. Government are glad to notice that the Committee state that "from personal observation they are satisfied that under the careful supervision of the Superintendent, who is himself a mechanic, the boys are progressing favourably" in the various useful trades they are learning. The number of boys daily employed at the Government Central Press now is 20 and the monthly earnings amount to Rs. 66. To meet the objection regarding the ignorance of English on the part of the boys which prevented their employment as compositors, referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution (Judicial Department) No. 4043 of 15th July 1875, the Committee have opened a class for the instruction in English of 40 boys.

5. The arrangements made by the Committee for the literary education of the boys are judicious, and due provision seems now to be made for the proper proportionate division of time between book learning and mechanical instruction. The report of the Educational Inspector shows that fair progress has been made by the boys in reading, writing and arithmetic and by some of the elder boys in English.

6. The total cost of the maintenance of the Institution was in 1875-76 Rs. 19,985, and in 1876-77 Rs. 20,307. The increased expenditure in the latter year compared with the preceding year is chiefly noticeable in three items—in "medicines and medical attendance' which cost Rs. 1,189 in 1876-77 as against Rs. 639 in 1875-76, in the purchase of tools and materials for which purpose Rs. 1,545 were expended in 1876-77 as compared with Rs. 903 in the previous year, and in the feeding of the boys maintained by Government the charge for which amounted to Rs. 13,665 in 1876-77 as contrasted with Rs. 12,744 in 1875-76. The last mentioned increase is due to the average daily strength of the boys in the Institution having risen from 135 in 1875-76 to 145 in 1876-77. The expense to Government on account of the Reformatory was in the first of the two years under review Rs. 1,341, and in the second Rs. 17,264-11-6; the increased expenditure is attributable to the larger daily average number of boys.

7. Setting aside the "miscellaneous receipts' which amounted in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,009-9-2, and in 1876-77 to Rs. 522-9-4, and regarding the nature of which no information whatever is given, it appears that "the sale of stores (by which term presumably are meant articles manufactured in the Institution) and work done for cash" produced in 1875-76 Rs. 656-9-4, and in 1876-77 Rs. 2,655-12-3, and that the boys employed on work outside the Institution earned Rs. 425-3-9 in 1875-76, and Rs. 526 9-1 in 1876-77. It is however difficult to ascertain from the accounts submitted what profit, if any, was derived from the work done by the boys and the workshops connected with the Institution.

8. The Committee is again bringing to the notice of Government the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the boys and the unhealthiness of the site recommend the sale of the building and of the land pertaining to it, and the erection of a new building on ground to be purchased in a healthier and more suitable locality. Government are not, however, at present prepared to pass any final order on these propositions. Before acceding to these proposals it would be necessary to ascertain the approximate sum which the building now in use and the land attached to it would fetch if sold, to determine where would be the most suitable and convenient place for the new Reformatory to be situated and what would be the cost of the purchase of the requisite amount of land and the erection of the buildings that would be needed. A general scheme for the establishment of Reformatories throughout the Presidency will probably shortly come under the consideration of Government, and until then Government, whilst fully recognising the many drawbacks and deficiencies of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, must defer the issue of final orders on the Committee's proposals.

9. The manag-ment of the Institution during the two years under report has been satisfactory, and Government observe with pleasure the praise, apparently well deserved bestowed by the Committee and the Inspector General of Prisons on the present Superintendent Mr. J. Fido.

JOHN NUGENT,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bank was held yesterday at the Bank's premises, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1877, to elect directors, and to appoint auditors. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell was in the chair. Mr. M. Balfour, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the following report of the directors:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the proprietors the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-years ended 30th June. The period has been a marked one in the annals of the Presidency. Famine unhappily prevailed over large districts, and relief-works were undertaken by Government. Owing to the short rainfall last season, there was little cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta Country, and the directors have temporarily closed the branch at Hoobleé. In most of the other cotton districts the crop was a fair one, and business was progressing satisfactorily until political events interfered with the home markets, and materially checked operations.

The directors regret to say that a loss of Rs. 28,000 has been incurred by forged endorsements on Government securities. They have great hopes of being able to recover a part, if not the whole, of the amount. Meanwhile it has been debited to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account, and provision made by a transfer from Profit and Loss Account.

The Reserve Fund now amounts nominally to 20 per cent. of the Bank's capital, but the sums put aside year by year were at once invested at current rates in Government securities, which stand at a much higher price than could now be realized by their sale. The directors have therefore applied one lakh in reduction of the cost of the securities, or more properly in strengthening the Reserve Fund, so that the value of the securities shall represent the sum of twenty lakhs.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 7,77,733-1-6, including the balance of Rs. 1,74,170-7-6 brought from the half-year ended 31st December last. The directors have appropriated the amount as follows:—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of		
12 per cent. per annum	Rs.	6,00,000 0 0
In transfer to the Reserve Fund, ...	"	1,00,000 0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	"	20,000 0 0
In transfer to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	"	30,000 0 0
And they have carried forward the balance of	"	27,733 1 6
	Rs.	7,77,733 1 6

Mr. A. J. Macdonald resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India, and Mr. Henry Forman has been appointed a Director of the Bank in his stead. Mr. Henry Forman and Mr. E. D. Sassoon retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The following is the report of the auditors, which was also read to the meeting:—

We beg to submit our report relative to the Bank's accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1877, which have been audited by us. We have carefully examined the several ledgers of the Bank, as also the returns made by the various branches, all of which we find correct, and the balances given in the balance sheet agree with the Bank's books. The cash balance, held by the Bank on the 30th June 1877, has been counted by us, and found in order. The Government securities held by the Bank, viz. Reserve Fund, stand in the Bank books at their original cost, the remaining securities belonging to the Bank have been brought down at the present market value. The securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits together with such securities deposited with the Bank for safe custody, agree when compared with the registers. The balance sheet issued has been carefully checked with the several accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and we consider that it contains the particulars required by the bye-laws made under "The Presidency Banks' Act of 1876 of" and is a full and fair statement shewing the true position of the Bank on the date under report.

The Chairman in proposing the resolution said—Gentlemen,—Your directors have again the pleasure of meeting the shareholders of the Bank to give an account of their stewardship during the past year, and we are glad that they can once more lay before you a satisfactory balance sheet and profit and loss account. The result of the years' business is all the more satisfactory when we consider that the Government Balances with the Bank have been much smaller than they were in the previous year. For the year ending 30th June 1876 the average amount was Rs. 1,26,26,909 whilst in the year ending in June last the average was Rs. 58,95,377, or rather less than half the average balance in the previous year. To make up for the fall in the price of Government paper and bring the reserve fund again to *twenty lakhs* your directors set aside one lakh from the gross profits of last year. The reserve fund now stand as follows—

Enfaced value.	Cost value.
5½ per cent. paper. Rs. 3,16,500 0 0 at 102 per ct...	2,20,930 0 0
4 and 4½ per ct do. 18,45,548 13 9 at 96 " ...	17,71,738 15 2
20,62,048 13 9	19,92,668 15 2

This calculation is made at the rate of the day, but you must remember that 4 per cent. paper was worth 2 per cent. more in the beginning of July so that then the value of the reserve exceeded 20 lakhs.

There is a sum at the credit of bad and doubtful debts of Rs. 96,324-13-6, against this there are bad debts which may probably amount to 15 or 16,000; they may turn out less, so that there will remain a handsome balance at the credit of this account. In accordance with the wish of the shareholders expressed at our last annual meeting, the directors have carefully considered the question of furnishing a list of the shareholders of the Bank, and have thought it prudent to do so. The names of the shareholders will therefore be available to any one who chooses to take a copy of it. The trade of Bombay has been seriously affected by the war between Turkey and Russia. The export trade suffered much whilst war was impending and markets at home were dull and dragging and cotton ruled at lower prices than the actual position of the staple led us to expect. When war was eventually declared cotton collapsed. Another and even more serious difficulty with which we have had to contend, is the scarcity of grain in many districts causing great distress in our own Presidency, and famine and death in the sister Presidency of Madras. This has seriously affected the import trade and has depressed the important spinning and weaving industry of Bombay. We have to congratulate ourselves that Government has followed a more open policy than it did in the Bengal famine difficulties of 1874, and any complication for damage to mercantile interests have been avoided. It is to be hoped that the terrible war now raging between Turkey and Russia will soon be brought to a close, and that we shall yet have a sufficient rainfall in all our districts to secure a sufficient supply of food for the people.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last, and the directors' report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Meerzee Abdool Hoosein said he thought it would have been interesting to the shareholders to learn some particulars of the loss of Rs. 28,000 by the forged endorsements on Government securities, and enquired if any measures had been taken to prevent the occurrence of similar forgeries in future, and how much the directors hope to get back for the loss.

The Chairman said the Bank had already got a decree against the parties and were proceeding to get the fruits of the decree; but he thought it would be premature to disclose particulars, as other creditors might get scent of the matter, which would be hardly fair to the shareholders.

Mr. Mirza—Do the directors hope to get back the money?

The Chairman—They are trying to get as much as they can.

Mr. Mirza—And have they taken steps to prevent such forgeries in future?

The Chairman—They have done so as far as could be done.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and carried unanimously, That Messrs. Henry Forman and E. D. Sassoon be re-elected directors of the Bank.

The Chairman said the next was the shareholders' proposition, namely that for the election of auditors. No names had been suggested to the directors; and it entirely rested with the shareholders to appoint the auditors.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, seconded by Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas, and carried unanimously, That Messrs. S. W. Read and Eduljee Nuserwanjee Setna be re-elected auditors of the Bank, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for such audit.

Proposed by Mr. Mirza Abdool Hoosein, and seconded by Mr. W. Martin Wood, That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for their management of its affairs.

Mr. Wood said the subject of the proposition was so plain that it was really difficult to say anything in support of it. Not only had the affairs of the Bank been managed well, but they had been managed successfully. The directors and officers had not only deserved success, but had actually attained it. It would be satisfactory to the shareholders to note that, when any calamity occurred which might entail a loss, the Bank, instead of losing, actually gained by it, which must be shown to be a proof that it was managed with discretion and circumspection. They would further have the confidence that, whatever happened, they would be no losers by it. The speaker could not but express thanks on behalf of himself and his brother shareholders to whom not present, to the gentlemen (directors) round the table for their management of the Bank's affairs.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, on behalf of the directors, acknowledged thanks, and with a vote of thanks to him for his able conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE POST MASTER OF HOWRAH.

THE case against this official, who figured so prominently in the recent case of Mary Donelly, has not yet been brought to an end that stage for a formal charge to be framed against the accused. A number of rumours are afloat, to the effect that, in consequence of the present prosecution, the Donelly case will be practically revived, as the Post Master's proceedings in that matter will form the subject of a judicial investigation, but so far as the evidence has as yet been gone into, there is no sign of the case assuming such a basis. The principal, if not the only charge against the Post Master has reference to his action with regard to a registered letter, on which he is said to have recovered a sum due without having credited it to Government. Up to the present time only two or three witnesses have been examined, the cross-examination of Mr Owen, of the P stal Department, not having yet been taken up; and the case has been postponed.—*Englishman.*

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE.

BANGALORE, 5th August.

IN the midst of a Famine so terrible as this is, one cannot help writing on the subject which is in every one's thoughts. Things are now even worse than at the date of my last letter, and, in fact, they must continue to get worse and worse till the very worst comes, unless something like a miracle takes place. The actual price of grain has declined to a trifling extent, but the fact is that amongst the really famine-stricken there is no buying power

A KAYESTH WEDDING.

The following interesting description of a Kayesth wedding appeared in the *Lucknow Times*:—

Little Chaudree Kowur and Mahtab Pershaud were *sunkullupped*, or wedded together, last week. These little beings are the children of men of some substance at this place. The wedding gathering was near my house in the old deserted Khurd Mahal, where, 85 years ago, the "first women in Asia" suffered distresses at the hands of Warren Hastings. Since then successive generations of slave girls and other shadowy relics of the Begums dwelt there, and when they left, it became the *habitat* of bats and owls. The horrible wretchedness of the place did not mark it as a fit scene for a joyous occasion; but natives do not indulge in sentiment, and these age-blackened dust-covered courts became scrupulously clean by a magic wand for the bridal party.

The grandeur of a Kayesth wedding depends on quantity more than quality, that is, the greater number of men and animals brought together, the greater the applause. The bride's father came with a host of friends, retainers, and dependents, and the purlieus of the city lent their quota to swell the crowd. Elephants were there, and horses without number. I did not think much of the former, they were animals whose days were well high numbered and the horses were not such that could have cuvvetted on the bluffs of the Ghagra which flowed hard by. But there they were, in spite of hoary old age and spindle legs to grace the occasion. The people feasted all day and they feasted all night to the clang of ceaseless music. The food fulfilled all one's dreams of oriental excellence, and successive courses were ordered by the bride-groom's party with cool though polite imperiousness, and orders for unconsidered trifles poured in till the Indentors were perfectly beside themselves how to meet them. It is no joke to cater for 500 men with *pillaw* and *kabob*; but this is not all, for while these are ready for serving, counter indents come in for other viands, and they must be provided by hook or by crook. The requirements of a *burrat* are a perfect riddle, no one knows beforehand what is wanted and how much is wanted, and unless vast and outrageously various stores are laid in the outlook of success seems gloomy. The poor father of the girl remains with bated breath throughout the comfortless hours the *burrat* sponges on him, sinking at heart with anxiety lest aught should occur to "blacken his face." For 72 mortal hours this *burrat* lasted, and with it lasted a perfect storm of noise. While the drum, the tamborine and the cymbals spoke music, the village bards chanted the same epithalamium over and over again in honour of the occasion, and the old Kayesth gentry—men who know the silver rupee only in its undepreciated state—bob-nobbed together planning new schemes for fleecing coin. It was stinging hot in the day and steamy hot at night, but these made no account upon men bent to cream for the nonce. The *soiree musicale* was a decided bore, but not so the *fantasia*. Some of the women acted well, one particularly so. I would not call a native dance voluptuous any more than I would Racine's *Phedre*. These dances are so thoroughly natural and realistic, without a tinge of travesty, that one must needs view them kindly for their unconscious coquettishness. The dancers were not pretty, but they looked well in figure, being so gloriously independent of all artificial support. I did not see the child bride, so that I must take for granted her swept pure beauty. The boy bridegroom dressed in pinkrobe and yellow turban carried himself slowly and mincingly before his guests, and looked shy except when he had a sugar cake, which he ate so daintily with all the *vivacious* of youth. There were moments when he forgot the *festin de Baltazar* spread out before him, and one could plainly see the red blood glowing through the sepiabrown of his skin. Was he thinking of marital responsibilities, or building castles in the air when he should become a full fledged Tehseeldar Sahib? Poor boy, he did not know the flaring cressets revealed his blushes.

I wish I could describe all the details of a marriage ceremony, but I may as well relate the mysteries of Isis as do this. It is so full of wheels within wheels, of *mantras* and what not. All the ceremonies are Pagan, that one may read Herodotus at every step. The search for a Kayesth husband is a wearisome search. It often takes years of labour, albeit the modus *operandi* is simple enough. The house Brahmin or the house confidential servant is sent out to find a home for the girl where *ilm* and *akil* (learning and knowledge) abound. This done the sign of the Zodiac is sought, and if the event fits into the *ras burn* half the victory is won. Then follow ostensibly under the cloak of a great religious necessity but really with an eye to business, what standard of *feel uck* and *jahez* is required. The former is a sacrificial offering to the gods that paid all the sums to the boy's father, and consists of grain, textile fabrics, and the unfailing rupees. The other is a parting gift, and is paid in money, plate, equipages, cattle, and in anything else. The settlement of there gifts is often a hair-splitting work. The pride of the Kayesth peels off here and comes out in its traditional fondness for pelf. These two gifts are ordinarily adjusted in equal proportions, but the rule in practice is, that they must both be exceeded when actually paid. After payment of the *feelauk* the *Dii ex* machina and *fulldars* are constantly invoked till the *doar poojah* is perfected with imposing ceremony at the door of the girl's father's house. The chosen husband is then robed and led with great grace and sweetness to *mundup*, where amid the cloud of incense and the prayers of the *purohits* he accepts his bride as a solemn *sunkullup* at the hands of her father. The poor girl stands by him through this ceremony in strange wonderment of the scene, and perhaps also of the face "of him whose name she does not utter." The poet sings "men must work and women must weep," but it often falls on a Kayesth to sustain both burdens. It is not all Kayesth brides who make roses for their lords, but happily such cases are very rare. I hope the union I witnessed may be a golden existence, all sunshine and poetry.

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